Discounted Cash Flow Valuation Summary

($ in Thousands)

Unleveraged Free Cash Flows

	6 Months Ending December 31, 2003	Years Ending December 31 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EBITDA	$17,223	$37,276	$40,853	$43,473	$45,100	$48,420	
% of Revenue	*7.4%*	*7.5%*	*7.8%*	*7.9%*	*7.8%*	*8.0%*	
Depreciation and Amortization	3,706	6,427	5,555	6,117	6,000	4,515	
EBIT	13,518	30,849	35,298	37,356	39,100	43,905	
Cash Income Taxes @ 40% [(1)]	(5,407)	(12,340)	(14,119)	(14,942)	(15,640)	(17,562)	
EBIAT	8,111	18,510	21,179	22,414	23,460	26,343	
Depreciation and Amortization	3,706	6,427	5,555	6,117	6,000	4,515	
Capital Expenditures [(2)]	(12,466)	(4,535)	(4,885)	(4,111)	(4,003)	(4,003)	
Working Capital Source/(Use) [(3)]	1,626	(7,412)	(3,993)	990	(3,901)	(518)	
Unleveraged Free Cash Flow (FCF)	976	12,990	17,856	25,410	21,556	26,337	
Terminal Value (TV)							348,627
Total Cash Flows	976	12,990	17,856	25,410	21,556	26,337	348,627
Present Value @ 15% (assuming mid-period discounting for FCFs, not TV)	96.6%	87.0%	75.6%	65.8%	57.2%	49.7%	46.4%
Net Present Value (NPV) of FCF	$943	$11,301	$13,499	$16,720	$12,330	$13,089	$161,763
Total NPV	$229,646						

2008 EBITDA
48,420
7.2x
348,627

(1) Assumes no use of NOLs or goodwill amortization.
(2) Includes forecasted capital lease principal payments of approximately $36,000 per month for 33 months for infusion pumps purchased in May 2003.
(3) Assumes debt-free working capital and does not include interest payable or taxes payable, which refers to the non-ordinary course IRS tax liability.

DCF Sensitivity

Discount Rate	Terminal Value Multiple of EBITDA 4.2x	5.2x	6.2x	7.2x	8.2x
11%	$190,047	$217,308	$244,568	$271,829	$299,090
13%	$175,468	$200,211	$224,954	$249,697	$274,440
15%	$162,244	$184,712	$207,179	$229,646	$252,113
17%	$150,295	$170,729	$191,162	$211,595	$232,029
19%	$139,404	$157,998	$176,591	$195,185	$213,778

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Discount Rate

The discount rate typically mirrors the return that an investor would demand on an investment in assets with business risk characteristics similar to those inherent in the assets of the subject company. In addition, the discount rate implies an appropriate capital structure for the target company going forward. The appropriate rate is a weighted average of the required rates of return on debt and equity to be invested. The Advisors determined the appropriate discount rate by calculating a WACC based on average capital structures, capital costs, betas and tax rates of the group of publicly traded companies that they deemed comparable to Coram.

Summary of WACC Calculation

After-Tax WACC = (Kd * (1 - T) * D / (D + E)) + (Ke * (E / (D + E))

where:
Kd = pretax cost of debt financing
Ke = cost of equity financing
D = estimated market value of debt (book value used as proxy)
E = estimated market value of equity (market capitalization)
T = assumed tax rate

WACC Calculation

WACC - Debt Component	
Pretax cost of debt (Kd)	5.7%
Assumed tax rate (T)	40.0%
After-tax cost of debt	3.4%
Average % debt	28.4%
WACC - debt component	1.0%

WACC - Equity Component	
Beta coefficient	0.67
Equity Risk Premium	7.0%
Adjusted equity risk premium	4.7%
Risk free rate	5.3%
Company specific risk premium	6.0%
Size risk premium	3.5%
Cost of equity (Ke)	19.6%
Average % equity	71.6%
WACC - equity component	14.0%

WACC Calculation	
WACC - debt component	1.0%
WACC - equity component	14.0%
WACC	15.0%

- The calculated WACC of 15% is in line with the public comparable companies' median returns on equity ("ROE") and invested capital ("ROIC") of 14.2% and 16.6%, respectively.

Cost of Equity Calculation

The cost of equity can be calculated using the Capital Asset Pricing Model ("CAPM"):

Ke = *rf* + (*rp* * *B*) + SRP + CSRP

where:
Ke = cost of equity financing
rf = risk-free rate of return
rp = expected equity market risk premium
B = expected equity beta for Coram
SRP = size risk premium
CSRP = company specific risk premium

Cost of Equity Variables

Risk-free rate of return (*rf*) *Yield on 20-year Treasuries as of August 29, 2003.* *Source: Wall Street Journal*	5.3%	Size risk premium (SRP) *Incremental return required for companies with equity capitalization below $314 million.* *Source: Ibbotson Associates*	3.5%
Expected equity market risk premium (*rp*) *Average risk premium required for equity market over treasuries from 1926 - 2001* *Source: Ibbotson Associates*	7.0%	Company specific risk premium (CSRP)	6.0%
Beta Coefficient (*B*) Average Beta of comparable companies. *Source: Bloomberg*	0.67		
Cost of Equity	**19.6%**		

- The cost of equity calculated using CAPM without the CSRP is consistent with the median ROE of approximately 14% calculated for the comparable public companies.
- Based on the uncertainty surrounding Coram's ability to meet its current projections, the Advisors felt the risk, and thus additional required return on equity for Coram, warranted an additional 6% CSRP, which results in a 19.6% cost of equity.

Comparable Public Company Debt and Equity Statistics

In order to arrive at appropriate proportions of debt to equity, an appropriate pre-tax cost of debt and a prevailing industry Beta, the Advisors utilized the following averages from comparable public companies:

Comparable Public Companies	Debt / Total Capital (1)	Pretax Cost of Debt (Kd) (2)	Beta (3)
Amedisys, Inc.	20.7%	8.3%	0.81
American HomePatient	89.4%	6.8%	0.78
Apria Healthcare Group, Inc.	15.5%	3.1%	0.66
Gentiva Health Services, Inc.	0.0%	4.4%	0.44
Option Care, Inc.	3.2%	4.3%	0.73
Pediatric Services of America, Inc.	26.4%	0.0%	0.83
Rotech Healthcare Inc.	43.8%	7.5%	0.44
Averages	28.4%	5.7%	0.67

(1) Debt / total capital utilizes book value of total debt as a proxy for the market value divided by total capital (market capitalization as of 8/29/03 plus debt).

(2) Pretax cost of debt for each company:
- Amedisys – Kd based on the current borrowing rate of 8.26% as of 12/31/02.
- American HomePatient - Kd based on notes issued after bankruptcy that bear interest at 6.785%.
- Apria - Kd based on current credit agreement effective 6/7/02.
- Gentiva - no debt outstanding, but has a revolver with a rate of LIBOR (1.1%) plus 3.25%.
- Option Care - Kd based on new credit agreement effective 3/31/02.
- Pediatric Services - only debt is 10% subordinated debt being repurchased quarterly; no current bank credit agreement.
- Rotech Healthcare - Kd based on $178 million @ LIBOR (1.1%) + 3% plus $300M 9.5% senior subordinated notes.

Average excludes Pediatric Services.

(3) Beta is a measure of the systematic risk of the levered equity of the comparable companies. Using an average of *levered* betas (as of 8/29/03) for the comparable companies presumes those companies have similar risk to Coram and that Coram will have an industry average debt-to-equity capital structure. Beta is measured using a two-year historical period.

NET OPERATING LOSS ANALYSIS

- As of June 30, 2003, Coram Healthcare Corporation and Coram, Inc. and its subsidiaries had approximately $202.6 million of federal net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") that may be available to offset future taxable income. These NOLs expire in varying amounts through the year 2023. A schedule of the NOLs is included as an exhibit on page 37.
- The availability of the NOLs to Coram, Inc.'s current owners, or to any potential buyer or transferee of the Company, is uncertain, and depends on the Internal Revenue Service's acceptance of certain tax positions that have been taken. While such positions have been taken based on the advice of certain tax advisors, the positions are not without risk.
- The issuance of the Coram, Inc. Series A Preferred Stock in December 2000 caused an ownership change at Coram, Inc. for federal income tax purposes.
- Although section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") imposes a general limitation on the use of NOLs and certain other corporate tax assets in the event of an ownership change, section 382(l)(5) provides an exception for companies in bankruptcy. Coram, Inc. and subsidiaries have applied section 382(l)(5) on a consolidated basis, effectively excluding all NOLs from the general limitations imposed by section 382. Section 382(l)(5) does not address whether this exception can be applied on a consolidated basis or only on a separate entity basis. Accordingly, it is possible that section 382(l)(5) may not provide any benefit to Coram, Inc. and subsidiaries, as almost all of the NOLs are attributable to the non-bankrupt subsidiaries.
- Although cancellation of indebtedness ("COD") is generally taxable, IRC section 108 provides an exclusion from gross income for COD income of bankrupt or insolvent debtors. Instead of recognizing taxable income, the debtor must, under section 108, reduce its tax attributes until first its NOLs and, ultimately, the tax basis of its property have been reduced to zero. With respect to certain debt-to-equity conversions, NOLs have been reduced on a "separate entity" basis, thereby eliminating the NOLs incurred at the Coram, Inc. level, but effectively preserving those created at the subsidiary companies. If the tax attribute reductions were to be evaluated on a consolidated group basis, Coram, Inc. and its subsidiaries' federal NOLs would be reduced by the entire amount of the COD, which would be sufficient to eliminate the NOLs altogether.
- The Advisors believe that the risk associated with the future availability of the NOLs is sufficient to make it highly unlikely that an informed buyer of the Company would attribute incremental value to the NOLs. Accordingly, the Advisors have given no incremental value to the NOLs.

ADDITIONAL VALUATION CONSIDERATIONS

- Coram is a plaintiff in a lawsuit against PricewaterhouseCoopers and has claimed certain damages. Because a favorable outcome from this claim is uncertain, no recognition is given to this contingent asset.
- The enterprise value assumes normal working capital as previously defined.
- The Advisors have not considered any cash costs or proceeds related to a settlement of the R-Net litigation.
- Possible fresh start accounting under a reorganization plan is not included in the projections.
- Because the aggregate amount of the Company's non-ordinary course liabilities and anticipated bankruptcy-related expenses significantly exceed the amount of cash on the Company's balance sheet, and it is currently contemplated in the Trustee's Plan that cash in excess of the Company's normal working capital needs will be used to pay these liabilities and expenses, the Advisors have not increased the enterprise valuation by the Company's cash balance.
- Any goodwill amortization for tax purposes could provide incremental value upside for a potential buyer in a stock purchase.
- The following factors could imply valuation downside:
  - Potential for reimbursement reductions based on draft 2003 Senate and House Medicare-related and State Medicaid-related proposals (no adjustment reflected in Pro Forma EBITDA or DCF);
  - Several recent notifications by a national health insurance customer of terminations of certain contracts with Coram (no adjustment reflected in Pro Forma EBITDA);
  - Potential near-term contract change with a regional health insurance customer that could result in either price reductions beyond those already included in management's forecast or outright contract termination (no adjustment reflected in Pro Forma EBITDA); and
  - CTI and SoluNet do not achieve margin contributions, which are substantial in management's 2007 and 2008 projections.

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III. EXHIBITS

CORAM HEALTHCARE CORPORATION *Confidential*

Federal Net Operating Loss Carryforwards Schedule

Coram Healthcare Corporation
Federal Net Operating Loss Carryforwards
Estimated Federal NOL as of June 30, 2003

	Originating NOL: Tax Year Ended	Originating NOL: Amount	Carried Back	Utilized 9/30/97	Utilized 9/30/01 (CHC Group)	§382(l)(5) Reduction	§108 Reduction	Expired	Net Operating Loss Carryforward	Expires
Coram, Inc. & Subsidiaries	12/31/1988	839,167			(839,167)				0	
Curaflex and Subsidiaries	12/31/1989	10,844,356			(3,976,175)	(3,062,888)		(3,805,293)	0	9/30/02
Curaflex and Subsidiaries	12/31/1990	11,962,661							11,962,661	9/30/03
Curaflex and Subsidiaries	12/31/1992	3,086,626							3,086,626	9/30/05
Curaflex and Subsidiaries	12/31/1993	1,732,626							1,732,626	9/30/06
Curaflex and Subsidiaries (IRS Adjustment)	12/31/1993	2,701,304							2,701,304	9/30/06
Curaflex and Subsidiaries	7/7/1994	14,914,534							14,914,534	9/30/07
Coram, Inc. and Subsidiaries (w/ proposed IRS Settlement)	9/30/1995	134,186,271	(105,748,952)	(28,437,319)					0	
Coram, Inc. and Subsidiaries	9/30/1996	127,330,670	(34,200,081)	(62,490,096)			(6,274,922)		24,365,571	9/30/10
Coram, Inc. and Subsidiaries	9/30/1998	83,948,506				(14,556,358)	(39,410)		69,352,738	9/30/17
Coram, Inc. and Subsidiaries	9/30/1999	54,329,586				(11,559,180)	(1,390,049)		41,380,357	9/30/18
Coram, Inc. and Subsidiaries	9/30/2000	11,068,849				(7,161,027)	(704,440)		3,213,382	9/30/19
Coram, Inc. and Subsidiaries	9/30/2001	18,736,716							18,736,716	9/30/21
Coram, Inc. and Subsidiaries	9/30/2002	4,972,990							4,972,990	9/30/22
Coram, Inc. and Subsidiaries (estimate)	10/01/02 -6/30/03	4,611,583							4,611,583	9/30/23
Totals		485,266,445	(139,949,033)	(90,927,415)	(4,815,342)	(36,329,453)	(8,408,821)	(3,805,293)	201,031,088	
Coram Healthcare Corporation										
CHC	9/30/2002	876,551							876,551	9/30/22
CHC (estimate)	10/01/02 -6/30/03	657,413							657,413	9/30/23
Totals		1,533,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,533,964	
Grand Totals		486,800,409	(139,949,033)	(90,927,415)	(4,815,342)	(36,329,453)	(8,408,821)	(3,805,293)	202,565,052	

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Financial Transactions – Potential Non-Recurring, Out-Of-Period or Normalizing Items

($ in Thousands)

Items	12 Months Ended 6/30/2003 (1)	Potential Adjustment to EBITDA (2)	Type of Adjustment (3)
1. MIP 2001 Adjustment to Actual	$49	($49)	Out-of-period
2. Accounts Payable Vendor Reconciliations - Drugs and Supplies	(149)		N/A
3. Bay Area Escrow 2002 Settlement	36		N/A
4. Overpayment Recovery Analysis and Adjustment	1,195		N/A
5. Bad Debt Reserve Analysis and Adjustment	(1,827)		N/A
6. PTO Analysis and Adjustment	(226)	226	Out-of-period
7. 2003 PTO Accrual	(150)		N/A
8. Escheatment Analysis and Adjustment	457		N/A
9. Finalization of R. Smith Settlement Against Amount Reserved	92	(92)	Non-recurring
10. Patient Financial Services ("PFS") Consultants, Prior Year Costs	(70)	70	Out-of-period
11. "Non-Recurring" MIS Project Conversion Costs	(1,466)	1,346	Non-recurring
12. PFS Consultants 2002 Medicare Cash Collections	(399)	399	Non-recurring
13. PricewaterhouseCoopers Litigation	(1,321)	1,321	Non-recurring
14. Restructure Reserve Analysis and Adjustment	100		N/A
15. Regulatory Reserve	(1,200)	780	Non-recurring
16. Sales & Use Tax Year End Reserve Analysis & Adjustment	530	(530)	Non-recurring
17. Risk Insurance - Workers' Compensation carrier "True Up" for April / December 2001	(225)	225	Out-of-period
18. Risk Insurance - Workers' Compensation carrier "True Up" for 2002	(255)	85	Non-recurring
19. Risk Insurance - Workers' Compensation carrier "True Up" for 2003	(85)		N/A
20. 2002 Risk Insurance & Health Insurance Reserve Analysis and Adjustments	497	(249)	Out-of-period
21. 2003 Risk Insurance & Health Insurance Reserve Analysis and Adjustments	(657)		N/A
22. 2002 MIP Reserve Analysis and Adjustment	(1,950)	(1,050)	Normalizing
23. 2002 Accounts Payable Lag Analysis	(200)		N/A
24. 2003 Tail Insurance - PL coverage	(3,418)	3,418	Non-recurring
25. Deferred Revenue	87		N/A
26. Ex Employee Receivable	76	(179)	Normalizing
27. MCC Commission Plan "True Up" for 2002	(387)	55	Normalizing
Total		$5,777	

(1) A negative value in this column reflects an expense or reduction in actual EBITDA reflected in the Company's financial statements.

(2) Amount to be applied in order to normalize actual EBITDA. A positive value in this column reflects an add back to actual EBITDA.

(3) The types of adjustments are a) non-recurring, b) out-of-period, or c) normalizing adjustments. N/A (not applicable) means no adjustment is appropriate.

Footnotes to Financial Transactions

1.) MIP 2001 Adjustment to Actual
- Coram accrues for the MIP throughout the year based on estimates.
- In the fourth quarter of 2002, an adjustment was made to reflect actual payments for the 2001 MIP paid in 2002.
- **Type of Adjustment: Out-of-period but below the Advisors' materiality threshold**

2.) Accounts Payable Vendor Reconciliations – Drugs and Supplies
- The Company periodically performs vendor reconciliations.
- **Type of Adjustment: N/A**

3.) Bay Area Escrow 2002 Settlement
- Coram collected cash from a previously fully-reserved escrow account in 2002.
- **Type of Adjustment: Non-recurring, but already reported below operating income for Pro Forma EBITDA so no adjustment necessary**

4.) Overpayment Recovery Analysis and Adjustment
- In certain circumstances, a payer will overcompensate Coram for the services rendered.
- For government payers such as Medicare and Medicaid, overpayments are always refunded.
- Other overpayments may be retained if Coram issues proper notice and a response is not received, or a response is received indicating no balance due.
- Other overpayments that are kept by Coram are recognized as revenue.
- Amounts vary from year to year. The overpayment in 2001 was excessively high ($3.8 million) because it was based on a multi-year project to cumulatively analyze past years. In 2002, the Company recognized $1.4 million of overpayment revenue. For the 12 months ended 6/30/03, the Company recognized $1.2 million of overpayment revenue.
- Management indicates that approximately $1.0 – $1.5 million is a reasonable run-rate figure.
- **Type of Adjustment: N/A**

5.) Bad Debt Reserve Analysis and Adjustment
- Coram accrues bad debt expense at a rate of 3.1% of consolidated revenue.
- For the 12 months ended 6/30/2003, Coram accrued additional bad debt expense (not a write-off) of $1.8 million over and above the forecast 3.1% of consolidated revenue.
- As the chart on the following page illustrates, the average total bad debt expense as a % of revenue for the past 4 ½ years (1999 – 6 months ended 6/30/03) and 2 ½ years (2001 – 6 months ended 6/30/03) is 4.1% and 3.9%, respectively.
- The bad debt expense as a % of revenue for the 12 months ended 6/30/03 is 3.4%, lower than the 2 ½ year and 5 ½ year averages. The Advisors have determined that no adjustment is necessary or warranted.
- **Type of Adjustment: N/A**

($ in Thousands)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	6 Months Ended 6/30/03	12 Months Ended 6/30/03
Revenue	$432,119	$403,432	$393,629	$433,470	$233,441	$456,498
Bad Debt Expense	26,927	8,991	17,533	15,887	7,746	15,413
% of Net Revenues	*6.2%*	*2.2%*	*4.5%*	*3.7%*	*3.3%*	*3.4%*
Average (2001 - 6/30/03)				*3.9%*		
Average (1999 - 6/30/03)			*4.1%*			

6.) PTO Analysis and Adjustment

- In September of 2002, an adjustment to reduce the PTO accrual by $300,000 was made based on an evaluation of PTO reserve requirements. This adjustment was based on PTO and vacation substantially earned in prior periods.
- The aggregate $526,000 increase in the PTO reserve made in each of the months from November 2002 – March 2003 is related to a change in the PTO policy in Q4 2002 to payout the accumulation of prior period vacation and the related retention component of such policy.
- **Type of Adjustment: Out-of-period but below the Advisors' materiality threshold**

7.) 2003 PTO Accrual

- Based on an increase in the number of full time employees and in the tenure of employees, vacation expense is higher and therefore the Company is recording an increase in the PTO accrual.
- **Type of Adjustment: N/A**

8.) Escheatment Analysis and Adjustment

- In certain instances, Coram will pay a vendor or an employee only to later discover that the check has gone uncashed because the vendor has gone out of business or the employee has moved from his/her last known address.
- Coram conducts due diligence on each uncashed check, and those not requiring escheatment under applicable state escheatment laws can occasionally be recorded as income.
- **Type of Adjustment: N/A**

9.) R. Smith Settlement Adjustment Against Amount Reserved

- Richard Smith served as Chief Executive Officer and a director from April 22, 1999 through October 22, 1999. Mr. Smith left the Company and resigned his position on the Board of Directors in November 1999.
- Coram established a reserve for severance payments to Mr. Smith. The final settlement was less than the amount reserved. The remaining $92,000 in reserve was reversed and recorded as other income.
- **Type of Adjustment: Non-recurring but below the Advisors' materiality threshold**

10.) Patient Financial Services Consultants, Prior Year Costs

- Coram recognized $70,000 in expenses in 2002 for a consultant that evaluated the DME business and other reimbursement issues from 2001.
- **Type of Adjustment: Out-of-period but below the Advisors' materiality threshold**

11.) "Non-Recurring" MIS Project Conversion Costs
- For the 12-month period ended 6/30/03, Coram had $1,466,000 in both internal and external costs associated with the MIS Project, primarily to pay consultants and project dedicated employees.
- The MIS Project slowed dramatically in 2003, but is expected to continue through 2005.
- The Company has used some of these same consultants and employees to work on various ongoing projects/assignments throughout the Company during 2003. The adjustment excludes the expenses for staff necessary to "support" the internal MIS function going forward that were included in the MIS Project expenses ($1,466,000 less $120,000).
- **Type of Adjustment: Non-recurring**

12.) Patient Financial Services Consultants 2002 Medicare Cash Collections
- Coram hired consultants to review patient accounts receivable greater than $25,000 for reimbursement purposes.
- **Type of Adjustment: Non-recurring but below the Advisors' materiality threshold**

13.) PricewaterhouseCoopers Litigation Accrual
- The Company incurred approximately $1.3 million of legal expenses to pursue litigation against PricewaterhouseCoopers over the acquisition of Caremark's infusion business.
- **Type of Adjustment: Non-recurring**

14.) Restructure Reserve Analysis and Adjustment
- In December 2000, as a result of the reimbursement site consolidation plan, the Company established a restructuring reserve to provide for, among other things, excess capacity through the termination of certain leases.
- This adjustment was due to a change in estimate attributable to future utilization of the Mount Prospect, Illinois leased facility.
- **Type of Adjustment: Non-recurring, but already reported below operating income for Pro Forma EBITDA so no adjustment necessary**

15.) Regulatory Reserve
- In December 2002, the Company established a $1 million "regulatory reserve" associated with $366,000 in estimated Medicaid overbillings for the period March 2002 through December 2002 and an estimated $634,000 in potential late filing reductions.
- The Advisors have determined that the $634,000 reserve for possibly failing to meet filing deadlines is a potential non-recurring item. Additionally, because the time period utilized for the calculation of EBITDA (12 months ended 6/30/03) includes 6 months of 2002 (July – December), it is appropriate to adjust out 4 months (March-June) or $146,400 ($366,000 divided by 10 months and multiplied by 4 months) of the Medicaid overbillings. The total adjustment is $780,400.
- In March 2003, there was an additional $200,000 accrual for Medicaid overbillings (similar to the $366,000 mentioned above); no adjustment should be made for these accruals.
- **Type of Adjustment: Non-recurring and out-of-period**

16.) Sales and Use Tax Year End Reserve Analysis and Adjustment
- The Sales and Use Tax Reserve was established in prior periods. An adjustment to the reserve of this magnitude is unusual and is therefore deemed non-recurring.
- **Type of Adjustment: Non-recurring**

17.) Risk Insurance – Workers' Compensation carrier "True Up" for April / December 2001
- The Company increased its workers' compensation insurance accrual in 2002 in connection with notification of a retrospective adjustment by the carrier for 2001.
- **Type of Adjustment: Out-of-period but below the Advisors' materiality threshold**

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18.) Risk Insurance – Workers' Compensation carrier "True Up" for 2002
- The Company increased its workers' compensation insurance accrual in 2003 in connection with reserves required for the April – December 2002 period (the Company's policy runs on an April – March year).
- This type of "true up" is normal; however, the time period utilized for the calculation of EBITDA (12 months ended 6/30/03) only includes 6 months of 2002 (July – December); therefore, it would be appropriate to adjust out 3 months (April-June) or $85,000, but this figure is below the Advisors' materiality threshold.
- **Type of Adjustment: Out-of-period but below the Advisors' materiality threshold**

19.) Risk Insurance – Workers' Compensation carrier "True Up" for 2003
- This expense was recorded in March 2003 for January – February 2003. This type of "true up" is normal.
- **Type of Adjustment: N/A**

20.) 2002 Risk Insurance & Health Insurance Reserve Analysis and Adjustments
- In December of each year, the Company makes an end-of-year adjustment to the risk insurance & health insurance accrual, if necessary.
- The $497,000 accrual in December 2002 applied to the entire 2002 calendar year. Because the time period utilized for the calculation of EBITDA (12 months ended 6/30/03) only includes 6 months of 2002 (July – December), it would be appropriate to exclude 6 months (January – June) or $249,000, but this figure is below the Advisors' materiality threshold.
- **Type of Adjustment: Out-of-period but below the Advisors' materiality threshold**

21.) 2003 Risk Insurance & Health Insurance Reserve Analysis and Adjustments
- In June 2003, the Company recorded a $739,000 adjustment to the risk insurance & health insurance reserve and $82,000 to the insurance administrative fee reserve.
- This expense applies to the January – June 2003 period and is normal.
- **Type of Adjustment: N/A**

22.) 2002 MIP Reserve Analysis and Adjustment
- The amount shown reflects the LTM actual accrual of $1.95 million for the MIP.
- In order to arrive at a "normalized" MIP, the Advisors adjusted the actual expense incurred for the 12 months ended 6/30/03 of $1.95 million to include an additional expense of $1.05 million to reflect a reasonable annual incentive plan for both executive and senior management. The adjustment is based on the same criteria as the MIP included in management's projections.
- **Type of Adjustment: Normalizing**

23.) 2002 Accounts Payable Lag Analysis
- Coram is centralized for accounts payable processing, but decentralized for invoice approval.
- The Accounts Payable Lag Analysis is a monthly estimate of the invoices that have been received at the branches for services provided, but not yet sent to corporate for processing.
- In February 2003, the reserve for this item was evaluated and adjusted based on a change in estimate relative to the December 2002 accrual, but is not out-of-period relative to the time period utilized for the calculation of EBITDA (12 months ended 6/30/03).
- Moreover, Accounts Payable Lag Analysis adjustments are recurring in nature.
- **Type of Adjustment: N/A**

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24.) 2003 Tail Insurance – PL coverage
- In March 2003, the Company purchased tail insurance for professional liability ("PL") coverage because its previous carrier exited the malpractice insurance business.
- Type of Adjustment: Non-recurring

25.) Deferred Revenue
- Normal deferred revenue for the 12 months ended 6/30/03.
- Type of Adjustment: N/A

26.) Ex Employee Receivable
- On January 24, 2003, the Trustee filed a motion with the Bankruptcy Court seeking authorization to enter into a Termination and Employment Extension Agreement (the "Transition Agreement"), effective January 1, 2003, with Mr. Crowley to induce him to serve as CHC's Chief Transition and Restructuring Officer. Pursuant to the Transition Agreement, Mr. Crowley would have continued to render essentially the same services as previously provided to the Company.
- On March 3, 2003, the Bankruptcy Court denied the Trustee's motion for authorization to enter into the Transition Agreement. As a consequence, Mr. Crowley resigned from the Company effective March 31, 2003.
- During the period January 1, 2003 through March 31, 2003, the Company paid Mr. Crowley based on the executed Transition Agreement. The Trustee has requested repayment from Mr. Crowley of all amounts paid in the 2003 period for the difference between the bi-weekly salary of the expired employment agreement and the Transition Agreement. The total amount due is $76,000.
- Because the time period utilized for the calculation of EBITDA (12 months ended 6/30/03) only includes 9 months of CEO salary (July 2002 – March 2003), it would be appropriate to adjust and include 3 months (April – June) of expense or $179,000 ($650,000 annual CEO salary, excluding perquisites, with 10% included for benefits, or $715,000, divided by 12 months and multiplied by 3 months), but this figure is below the Advisors' materiality threshold.
- Type of Adjustment: Normalizing but below the Advisors' materiality threshold

27.) MCC Commission Plan "True Up" for 2002
- In June 2003, the Company recorded an expense of $387,000 in order to "true up" the Managed Care Consultant ("MCC") commission plan. This expense was for the January – December 2002 period.
- Based on preliminary estimates, the Company also expects an annual 2003 MCC commission plan cost of $387,000.
- The June 2003 "true up" is normal; however, the time period utilized for the calculation of EBITDA (12 months ended 6/30/03) only includes 6 months of 2002 (July – December); therefore, it would be appropriate to adjust out 6 months (January - June) or $193,500.
- However, because the Company estimates a similar $387,000 expense necessary for 2003, it is appropriate to add back an additional $193,500 to normalize the MCC commission plan expense for the 12 months ended 6/30/03, which effectively offsets the out-of-period adjustment discussed above.
- Because the Company has recorded an expense of $55,000 for the MCC commission plan for the 6 months ended 6/30/03; a $55,000 adjustment would be appropriate in order not to overstate the aggregate MCC commission plan expense for the 12 months ended 6/30/03, but the figure is below the Advisors' materiality threshold.
- Type of Adjustment: Normalizing but below the Advisors' materiality threshold

EMB 006447

EXHIBIT E

Page 1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

\- - -

ARLIN M. ADAMS, Chapter 11 Trustee of the Post-Confirmation Bankruptcy Estates of CORAM HEALTHCARE CORPORATION, a Delaware Corporation and of CORAM, INC., a Delaware Corporation, Plaintiff : CASE NO. 04-1565

vs.

DANIEL D. CROWLEY; DONALD J. AMARAL; WILLIAM J. CASEY; L. PETER SMITH; AND SANDRA L. SMOLEY, Defendants

\- - -

Friday, March 30, 2007
10:01 a.m.

\- - -

Videotape deposition of MICHAEL A. SARACCO, held at the law offices of Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis, LLP, 1600 Market Street, Suite 3600, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103, pursuant to notice before Cynthia A. Whyte, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public.

\- - -

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A P P E A R A N C E S:

SCHNADER HARRISON SEGAL & LEWIS LLP
Counsel for Plaintiff Arlin M. Adams, Trustee
1600 Market Street
Suite 3600
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 751-2529
BY: MICHAEL J. BARRIE, ESQ.
mbarrie@schnader.com

AND: BARRY E. BRESSLER, ESQ.
bbressler@schnader.com

KEKER & VAN NEST LLP
Counsel for Defendant Daniel Crowley
710 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111-1704
(415) 391-5400

BY: WARREN A. BRAUNIG, ESQ.
wbraunig@kvn.com

ALSO PRESENT: VINCENZO PETULLA, Videographer

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IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and among counsel for the respective parties hereto that the filing, sealing and certification of the within deposition shall be and the same are hereby waived.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that all objections, except as to the form of the question, shall be reserved to the time of the trial.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that the within deposition may be signed before any Notary Public with the same force and effect as if signed and sworn to before the Court.

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I N D E X

SARACCO EXHIBITS

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A. Yes.
MR. BARRIE: Objection. It was August 2000.
MR. BRAUNIG: I'm sorry. Thank you.
Q. To correct the record, that was in August of 2000, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. That would mean then, would it not, that for much of Mr. Crowley's tenure as CEO Coram was in Chapter 11 bankruptcy?
A. Yes.
Q. During the period Coram was in bankruptcy, Coram continued to serve its patients, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. The improvements that Coram made to its mix of core and noncore therapies were all made while Coram was in bankruptcy, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. I'm going to actually ask that a separate way.
The improvements that Coram made to its mix of core and noncore therapies continued once -- withdrawn.

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Is it correct that the changes that Coram implemented to its mix of core and noncore therapies began before Coram entered Chapter 11 bankruptcy?
A. Yes.
Q. But those changes to mix continued while Coram was in Chapter 11 bankruptcy, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Did being in bankruptcy affect Coram's vendor relationships?
A. No.
Q. Did being in bankruptcy affect Coram's ability to service its patients?
A. No.
Q. Did being in bankruptcy affect Coram's ability to grow its business?
A. Business grew.
Q. So then the answer would be it didn't affect Coram's ability to grow its business?
A. No.
Q. Are you aware of any corporate opportunities that Coram was unable to take because it was in Chapter 11 bankruptcy?

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MR. BARRIE: Object to form.
You can answer if you can.
A. I wouldn't know if -- beyond the scope of, again, executing the plan that we had to execute, I wouldn't know if there were -- you know, I guess it depends on what the word "opportunity" is.
We grew the business. We serviced our patients. We maintained our vendor relationships. We maintained a presence in the marketplace, probably surprising many folks to be able to do that during a bankruptcy. I don't know if something was, you know -- if something could have happened, but we -- I think we had a very impressive record during a bankruptcy which is, from what I understand, is quite surprising for most companies when they are in a bankruptcy.
Q. The question that I was asking is whether to your knowledge there were any corporate opportunities that Coram was not able to take because it was in Chapter 11 bankruptcy?
MR. BARRIE: Objection. Asked and answered. I believe he said he

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didn't know.
THE WITNESS: Yeah, I don't know.
MR. BRAUNIG: No; what he testified was that he didn't know beyond the scope of executing the plan.
THE WITNESS: Right.
MR. BRAUNIG: The question is: Is he aware, based on his understanding, are there any corporate opportunities that Coram --
THE WITNESS: I wasn't aware of any.
Q. You testified a moment ago that many folks were probably surprised at Coram's ability to maintain its vendor relationships and its presence in the marketplace.
Did anyone express that to you at any time?
A. I would say that we -- that was feedback that was second or third hand during the planning meetings. It was our job to filter back information from the field both positive and negative, and I think -- I think where a lot of that came from was from the

CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the proceedings, evidence and objections are contained fully and accurately in the stenographic notes taken by me on Friday, March 30, 2007, and that this is a true and correct transcript of same.

____

Cynthia A. Whyte, RPR

(The foregoing certification of this transcript does not apply to any reproduction of the same by any means, unless under the direct control and/or supervision of the certifying reporter.)

EXHIBIT F

CORAM HEALTHCARE

1125 Seventeenth Street
Suite 2100
Denver, Colorado 80202
303.292.4973 / 800 CORAM HC
303.298.0943 FAX
www.coramhealthcare.com

May 6, 2002

Judge Arlin M. Adams
Chapter 11 Trustee, Coram Healthcare Corporation
Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis, LLP
1600 Market Street, Suite 3600
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-728

Dear Judge Adams,

When we met in Denver you stressed that as Chapter 11 Trustee, your duties included maintaining close oversight of Coram's cash management. To that end, you requested that we report the detail of Coram's cash activities on a weekly basis. With the last several weekly reports now in hand, hopefully you can readily see that I have maintained a fairly disciplined and quite rigorous cash management program in this Company.

Prior to my joining Coram, Management took a deduction for tax purposes that has been subsequently disallowed, leaving a substantial tax and cash problem to be dealt with in the Chapter 11. The firm's cash resources were essentially uncontrolled. Coram's Accounts Receivables went uncollected, its Days Sales Outstanding ballooned, and Coram lived off of a steady diet of expensive *draws* until its Revolver was nearly exhausted. To fund its operations, Coram went from a zero Revolver balance on November 30, 1998 to ($44,000,000) prior to my arrival. The week before I joined Coram as CEO, the Company took a draw of $7,000,000 to fund payroll and get off "credit hold" with key vendors that refused to ship drugs needed in the field for infusion therapy. Not a pretty picture.

Immediately after I joined Coram, we went to a philosophy of "use it up, fix it up, wear it out, and do without". In essence, squeeze the buck. We set up goals to change the mix, to cut the costs, and to collect the cash. We began a thoughtful program targeted to collect our Accounts Receivable and to restore a real working relationship with Coram's vendors. In other words, we sought to restore Coram's ability to do business by improving cash flow, paying bills on time, and acting responsibly.

EXHIBIT
Adams 29
CW 3/28/07

We believe that operations should generally be funded by properly managing the business. That's not what Coram had been doing. It was borrowing to fund Million Dollar sales meetings, fund its generous 401(k), and to pay for strategic forays that turned out to be serious Corporate mistakes. And, that's why we are quite proud of the fact that Coram has managed its affairs well enough not to need even one draw since January 22, 2000. In fact, we managed the Company well enough to not only completely pay back the revolver by August 2000, but to get Coram's bills paid current, improve its vendor relationships and eliminate all credit holds, and create a *reliable* positive daily operating cash balance, too.

Unfortunately, Your Honor, based on the Caremark, Aetna, and R Net issues, significant losses were recorded from 1995 through 1999. In the end, Coram amassed over $304,000,000 in debt by the end of 1999. In essence, the reason for the insolvency was two-fold. 1) The fact that Coram was in violation of its covenants and could not repay the principal on loans that were due, and 2) because of its losses, Coram no longer met the $75,000,000 Minimum Net Equity required to qualify for the public company exception under Stark II.

Of course, by now you have learned that Stark II is a key regulation that relates to Coram's ability to reasonably accept Medicare and MediCaid referrals. These referrals matter greatly to Coram because the Company generates the majority of its *Total* Gross Margin from Medicare and MediCaid patients. In my professional opinion, if Coram lost the Stark II exception, it simply would up-end Coram's ability to retain its Medicare and MediCaid referrals as well as most of its *other* business. That is because, in many circumstances, the same doctors that refer Medicare and/or MediCaid patients also refer Commercial patients. Once a doctor stops referring Medicare and/or MediCaid patients, it is most likely that their referrals of Commercial patients would dry up, too. With Coram's average patient only staying "on service" for approximately twenty-one (21) days . . . if referrals dried up, Coram's business could go away fairly quickly. We believe that qualifying for Stark II and being able to efficiently take Medicare and MediCaid patients matters. We also believe that the Gross Margins coming from Medicare and MediCaid are significant. The point is that without these patients. . . . Coram would no longer be a viable Company.

From the table below you can easily see that Coram was "out of control" and made painful use of its Revolver to fund its insatiable appetite for cash. By their nature, revolvers are quite expensive. Coram's revolver was no exception in that it had a very high interest cost. Our view is that companies should manage their operations well enough to only borrow when it is necessary to fuel accretive and profitable growth.

Based upon your interest in Coram's cash situation, I thought you might like to see Coram's cash *history* both *before* and *after* I became CEO. Here is how Coram's cash situation developed from January 1, 1999 until August 1, 2000:

Date	Borrowing On Revolver	Paydown	Revolver Balance Outstanding
1/1/99			0
1/10/99	$3,000,000		$ 3,000,000
1/14/99	$5,000,000		$ 8,000,000
1/21/99	$3,000,000		$11,000,000
1/25/99		($1,000,000)	$10,000,000
1/26/99	$1,000,000		$11,000,000
1/28/99		($5,000,000)	$ 6,000,000
2/9/99	$2,000,000		$ 8,000,000
2/18/99	$1,000,000		$ 9,000,000
3/9/99	$6,000,000		$15,000,000
4/14/99	$7,500,000		$22,500,000
7/25/99	$11,500,000		$34,000,000
7/26/99	$3,000,000		$37,000,000
11/25/99*	$7,000,000		$44,000,000
1/5/00		($3,000,000)	$41,000,000
1/22/00	$1,500,000		$42,500,000
3/1/00		($1,000,000)	$41,500,000
3/15/00		($1,000,000)	$40,500,000
3/29/00		($2,000,000)	$38,500,000
4/11/00		($2,000,000)	$36,500,000
4/25/00		($1,000,000)	$35,500,000
5/2/00		($1,000,000)	$34,500,000
5/11/00		($500,000)	$34,000,000
5/16/00		($1,000,000)	$33,000,000
5/23/00		($2,000,000)	$31,000,000
6/6/00		($2,500,000)	$28,500,000
8/1/00		($28,500,000)	0

* Crowley was Appointed as CEO on 11/30/99.

Analytics prove that paying down the Revolver substantially improved Coram's situation. There really is an "ITDA" in Ebitda. The cost of those Revolver funds versus the return on the capital employed was *negative*. Every day the Revolver was drawn was a net loss for Coram. By selling the firm's Pharmacy unit, Coram Prescription Services (CPS), Coram was able to eliminate a unit that was draining cash and had inferior margins (13% versus 27-28% on Infusion). With the closer management of operations and cash and the sale of CPS . . . Coram paid back the Revolver saving Millions in net costs.

Of course, Coram has not been paying interest on its debts since filing for Chapter 11. In large measure, that's why Coram has been able to accumulate $30,374,290.18 in its checkbook. Month to date Coram is cash flow positive (Receipts of $6,899,693.83 less Disbursements of $6,227,642.23). If the firm had to make the interest payment on the total debt outstanding (roughly a quarter of a Billion Dollars), it would have serious difficulty. It could not make the payments nor could it find the funds for working capital. Infusion companies buy their drugs and supplies, make payroll, and fund operations with cash needs in 0 to 30 days, while payors actually make their payments for services in 80-90 days. The debt is unmanageable, the Stark II issue remains, and Coram has a basic need for capital to fund its operations. Therein lies the need for a Reorganization.

Because Coram has the IRS liability and has a Balance Sheet loaded with Debt it cannot service or re-pay, absent a Plan of Reorganization, it is illogical to compare Coram to any *solvent* healthcare provider that does not have a quarter of a Billion Dollars of pre-petition debt on Net Revenue(s) of $400 Million, with Coram's Debt/Equity ratio, with Coram's Stark II reality, and Coram's need for working capital.

Your Honor, I recognize that you are still early in the fact gathering phase of your work. Hopefully, this paper will provide some useful detail about Coram, its history, and its day-to-day issue(s). If I can provide any other information that you feel is important please let me know and we will gather the data for you.

Sincerely,

Dan Crowley

Daniel D. Crowley
Chairman, President & CEO

EXHIBIT G

CORAM HEALTHCARE

1675 Broadway
Suite 900
Denver, Colorado 80202
303.292.4973 / 800 CORAM HC
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December 2, 2002

Judge Arlin M. Adams
Chapter 11 Trustee, Coram Healthcare Corporation
Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis, LLP
1600 Market Street, Suite 3600
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-7286

Subject: Weekly Report

Dear Judge Adams,

Attached is the Weekly Report for the week ended November 29, 2002. (See Attachment(s) #1 Treasury Cash Flow, #2 Cash Receipts, #3 Cash Disbursements, #4 Reorganization Checks/Wires Issued, #5 for the Significant Checks Issued/Wired, #6 Checks Issued/Wired related to Partnerships and Joint Ventures, and #7 Partnership and Joint Venture Equity Distributions.)

While we have yet to see the final numbers, Daily Sales Revenue for November, there is a possibility that daily sales will exceed $1,800,000 per day. This compares to Daily Sales Revenue of $1,662,000 in November 2001 and will be the 15th month in a row with net growth. *More significantly*, Coram has the possibility of actually exceeding the $1,793,000 per day that it recorded in November 1999 (before the Aetna and R Net impact began to diminish the firm). And . . . it appears that our mix of therapies sold remains solid as well. Good signs.

Sincerely,

Dan Crowley

Daniel D. Crowley
Chairman, President & CEO

cc: Barry Bressler, Esq.
Joseph Devine, Esq.
Scott Schreiber, Esq.
Allen Marabito, Esq.
Scott Danitz

EXHIBIT
Adams 31
CW 3/28/07

CROWLEYKVN.008045

Proprietary Confidential

Coram Healthcare Corporation - Consolidated (1)
Treasury Cash Flow Statement (2)
(In Thousands)

	Month of November 2002					
For Period Ending	11/01/2002	Week 11/08/2002	Week 11/15/2002	Week 11/22/2002	Week 11/29/2002	Nov '02
Operating Cash Flows						
Infusion	$ 1,650	$ 6,765	$ 8,195	$ 7,263	$ 7,328	$ 31,201
Clinical Research	-	33	31	11	2	77
Partnerships (3)	-	-	-	-	350	350
Other	-	64	31	107	2	204
Total Cash Receipts	1,650	6,862	8,257	7,381	7,682	31,832
Cash Disbursements (see attached)	2,327	10,601	5,346	10,560	4,044	32,878
Total Operating Cash Flow - Increase/(Decrease)	(677)	(3,739)	2,911	(3,179)	3,638	(1,046)
Other Cash Flow						
Cash Receipts						
Interest/Misc.	50	3	-	1	-	54
Collateral and Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50	3	-	1	-	54
Cash Disbursements						
Administrative Professionals & Bankruptcy Related Expenses (see attached)	-	153	51	181	-	385
Bank and Merchant Service Fees	-	4	-	-	21	25
Collateral and Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	157	51	181	21	410
Total Other Cash Flow - Increase/(Decrease)	50	(154)	(51)	(180)	(21)	(356)
Total Cash Flow - Increase/(Decrease)	$ (627)	$ (3,893)	$ 2,860	$ (3,359)	$ 3,617	$ (1,402)
Beginning Treasury Cash	$ 38,431	$ 37,804	$ 33,911	$ 36,771	$ 33,412	$ 38,431
Ending Treasury Cash	37,804	33,911	36,771	33,412	37,029	37,029
Increase (Decrease)	$ (627)	$ (3,893)	$ 2,860	$ (3,359)	$ 3,617	$ (1,402)

(1) This schedule excludes Canadian cash and cash held by affiliated partnerships and joint ventures.
(2) This schedule represents bank cash receipts and clearings unless otherwise noted.
(3) Equity distributions or payments to Coram from affiliated partnerships and joint ventures.

CROWLEYKVN 008046

Attachment

Proprietary Confidential

Coram Healthcare Corporation - Consolidated (1)
Cash Receipts (2)
(In Thousands)

	Month of November 2002					
		Week	Week	Week	Week	Monthly
For Period Ending	11/01/2002	11/08/2002	11/15/2002	11/22/2002	11/29/2002	Total
Infusion	$ 1,650	$ 6,765	$ 8,195	$ 7,263	$ 7,328	$ 31,201
Clinical Research	-	33	31	11	2	77
Partnerships (3)	-	-	-	-	350	350
Other	-	64	31	107	2	204
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS	**$ 1,650**	**$ 6,862**	**$ 8,257**	**$ 7,381**	**$ 7,682**	**$ 31,832**

Daily Averages	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	MTD
Total Bank Days	1	5	4	5	4	19
Total Daily Average	$ 1,650	$ 1,372	$ 2,064	$ 1,476	$ 1,921	$ 1,675
Infusion	1,650	1,353	2,049	1,453	1,832	1,642
Clinical Research	-	7	-	2	1	4
Partnerships (3)	-	-	-	-	88	18
Other	-	13	8	21	1	11

(1) This schedule excludes Canadian cash and cash held by affiliated partnerships and joint ventures.
(2) This schedule represents bank cash receipts unless otherwise noted.
(3) Equity distributions or payments to Coram from affiliated partnerships and joint ventures.

CROWLEYKVN 008047

Attachment 2

Coram Healthcare Corporation - Consolidated (1)
Cash Disbursements (2)
(In Thousands)

	Month of November 2002					
For Period Ending	11/01/2002	Week 11/08/2002	Week 11/15/2002	Week 11/22/2002	Week 11/29/2002	Monthly Total
Drugs & Supplies and Other, Including Fixed Assets	$ 1,987	$ 6,011	$ 4,624	$ 6,085	$ 3,435	$ 22,142
Payroll (4)	47	4,462	415	4,272	377	9,573
Benefits	129	128	129	203	71	660
401(k) Employee Withholdings (4)	164	-	178	-	161	503
Total Payroll & Related	340	4,590	722	4,475	609	10,736
Total Operating Disbursements (3)	$ 2,327	$ 10,601	$ 5,346	$ 10,560	$ 4,044	$ 32,878

(1) This schedule excludes Canadian cash and cash held by affiliated partnerships and joint ventures.
(2) This schedule represents bank cash clearings unless otherwise noted.
(3) Total Operating Disbursements exclude interest, collateral and deposits, administrative professionals and bankruptcy related expenses.
(4) Payroll is bi-weekly and 401(k) employee withholding remittance to the plan administrator typically occurs the week following a payroll week.

CROWLEYKVN 008048

Attachment 3

Coram Healthcare Corporation
Reorganization, Professional & Other Checks Cleared & Wires Issued

Proprietary Confidential

For Period Ended:	11/01/2002	Week 11/08/2002	Week 11/15/2002	Week 11/22/2002	Week 11/29/2002	Monthly Total
NORMAL COURSE ADMINISTRATIVE PROFESSIONALS:						
Ernst & Young, LLP	$ -	$ -	$ 51,182	$ 121,335	$ -	$ 172,517
Hedlund, Hanley, Koenigsknecht & Trafelet	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michael J Koenigsknecht & Associates LLC	-	-	-	59,444	-	59,444
Reed Smith, LLP	-	116,759	-	-	-	116,759
Weil, Gotshal (Tax Matter)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Normal Course Administrative Professionals	-	116,759	51,182	180,779	-	348,720
BANKRUPTCY PROFESSIONALS:						
Creditors						
Richards, Layton & Finger, P.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Creditors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors						
Chanin Capital Partners, LLC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlopak, Leonard (Public Relations)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gavin Anderson and Company	-	35,959	-	-	-	35,959
Kasowitz, Benson, Torres & Friedman, LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-
MorgenJay Alk (Debtors' Claims)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl, Young & Jones P.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debtors	-	35,959	-	-	-	35,959
Chapter 11 Trustee and Related Professionals						
Schnader Harrison Segal and Lewis, LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weir & Partners LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Chapter 11 Trustee and Related Professionals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Committee						
Altheimer & Gray	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deloitte & Touche, LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saul Ewing, LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the US Trustee						
Office of the US Trustee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bankruptcy Professionals	-	35,959	-	-	-	35,959
Totals	$ -	$ 152,718	$ 51,182	$ 180,779	$ -	$ 384,679

CROWLEYKVN 008049

Attachment 4

Coram Healthcare Corporation - Consolidated
Checks Issued and Wire Transfer Detail
Week Ended November 22, 2002

Proprietary Confidential

Significant Checks Issued & Wire Transfers	Scope	Payee	Description	Approval Type	Total Issued	Ordinary Course	Non-Ordinary Course
General & Fixed Assets, other than IT Project	>$25k	CIGNA	Employee 401 (k) Contributions - 11/22/02 Payroll	(2)	$ 161,456	$ 161,456	$ -
		LINA	Employee Life Insurance Premiums	(2)	100,398	100,398	-
		AT&T	Telephone - Long Distance Charges	(2)	77,643	77,643	-
		United Healthcare	Self-insured Employee Medical Plan Claims	(2)	68,835	68,835	-
		Respironics, Inc.	DME Oxygen and Other Equipment Purchases	(3)	34,912	34,912	-
		Delaware Secretary of State	Franchise Taxes	(3)	30,000	30,000	-
		J.T. Printing, Inc.	Printing and Forms	(2)	26,004	26,004	-
Contract Labor & Nursing	>$25k	None			-	-	-
Employee Expense Reports	>$15k	None			-	-	-
Lease/Rents/Utilities/Taxes	>$25k	Emkay, Inc.	National Vehicle Leases and Maintenance	(2)	65,337	65,337	-
		Mindcom, Inc.	Monthly Facility Lease - Corporate Office	(2)	46,310	46,310	-
		Cabot Acquisition, LLC	Monthly Facility Lease - Mt. Prospect, IL	(2)	42,916	42,916	-
		Dolan Associates, LTD	Monthly Facility Lease - Bannockburn, IL	(2)	37,979	37,979	-
		45 South Service Road, LLC	Monthly Facility Lease - Plainview, NY	(2)	34,150	34,150	-
		Commercenter Realty	Monthly Facility Lease - Totowa, NJ	(2)	30,074	30,074	-
		HalfPenny Management Company	Monthly Facility Lease - Malvern, PA	(2)	28,258	28,258	-
		CRT Realty Trust	Monthly Facility Lease - Hopkinton, MA	(2)	25,656	25,656	-
Legal Professionals	>$25k	None			-	-	-
Patient Refunds	>$25k	None			-	-	-
Re-engineering IT Project, including Fixed Assets	>$25k	Lawson Software	Application Consulting Support	(3)	27,051	27,051	-
Drugs & Supplies	>$100k	Cardinal Health, Inc. - Wire Transfer	Drugs & Supplies	(2)	1,315,191	1,315,191	-
		FFF Enterprises, Inc.	Blood Products/IVIG Drugs	(2)	552,002	552,002	-
		Bioter Healthcare Corporation	Drugs & Supplies	(2)	434,541	434,541	-
		Medical Specialties Distributors	Drugs & Supplies	(2)	193,454	193,454	-
		B Braun Medical Inc.	Drugs & Supplies	(2)	139,507	139,507	-
		Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories	Drugs & Supplies	(2)	138,298	138,298	-
Administrative Professionals & Bankruptcy Related Expenses	All	None			-	-	-
		Total Significant Items			$ 3,615,998	$ 3,615,998	$ -
		Total Checks Issued & Wire Transfers			$ 5,515,658		
		Percent Scheduled			65.6%		

Notes:
(1) Expenditure pre-approved by Chapter 11 Trustee. If not referenced, none for the reporting period.
(2) Expenditure pre-approval not required because of its exemption pursuant to the Expenditure Approval Authority Policy submitted to the Bankruptcy Court by the Trustee (approved by the Bankruptcy Court on July 24, 2002).
(3) Expenditure exempt from pre-approval because it is less than $50,000. If not referenced, none for the reporting period.

Report Presentation Comments:
- Does not represent total disbursements clearing the bank in the Treasury Cash Flow Statement
- Excludes payroll transactions
- Excludes Partnership and Joint Venture transactions. See separate schedule for Partnerships and Joint Ventures (attached)
- When scheduled, expenditures denominated in foreign currency (Canadian dollars) are translated using the applicable foreign exchange rate

CROWLEYKVN 008050

Attachment 5

Proprietary Confidential

Coram Healthcare Corporation - Partnerships and Joint Ventures
Checks Issued and Wire Transfer Detail
Week Ended November 29, 2002

Significant Checks Issued & Wire Transfers	Scope	Payor / Payee	Description	Approval Type	Total Issued	Ordinary Course	Non-Ordinary Course
General & Fixed Assets, other than IT Project	>$25k	Carolina Home Therapeutics / Coram Healthcare Corporation	Settlement of intercompany liability in the ordinary course of business	(2)	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ -
		ABC Infusion Therapy / Coram Healthcare Corporation	Settlement of intercompany liability in the ordinary course of business	(2)	85,000	85,000	-
		Wisconsin I.V. - Fox Valley / Coram Healthcare Corporation	Settlement of intercompany liability in the ordinary course of business	(2)	50,000	50,000	-
		SSM Infusion Services, L.L.C. / Coram Healthcare Corporation	Settlement of intercompany liability in the ordinary course of business	(2)	40,000	40,000	-
Contract Labor & Nursing	>$25k	None			-	-	-
Employee Expense Reports	>$15k	None			-	-	-
Leases/Rents/Utilities/Taxes	>$25k	None			-	-	-
Legal Professionals	>$25k	None			-	-	-
Patient Refunds	>$25k	None			-	-	-
Re-engineering IT Project, including Fixed Assets	>$25k	None			-	-	-
Drugs & Supplies	>$100k	None			-	-	-
Administrative Professionals & Bankruptcy Related Expenses	All	None			-	-	-
		Total Significant Items			$ 275,000	$ 275,000	$ -

Notes:
(1) Expenditure pre-approved by Chapter 11 Trustee. If not referenced, none for the reporting period.
(2) Expenditure pre-approval not required because of its exemption pursuant to the Expenditure Approval Authority Policy submitted to the Bankruptcy Court by the Trustee (approved by the Bankruptcy Court on July 24, 2002). If not referenced, none for the reporting period
(3) Expenditure exempt from pre-approval because it is less than $50,000. If not referenced, none for the reporting period.

Report Presentation Comments:
- Excludes payroll transactions
- Only Partnerships and Joint Ventures included herein
- Wisconsin I.V. - Fox Valley is 50%-owned by each of Wisconsin I.V., L.L.C. and Ministry Home Care, Inc. In turn, Wisconsin I.V. LLC is 50%-owned by each of Curaflex Health Services, Inc. and Ministry Home Care, Inc.

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Attachment 6

Coram Healthcare Corporation - Partnerships and Joint Ventures
Equity Distributions
Week Ended November 29, 2002

Proprietary Confidential

Payor Partnership or Joint Venture	Scope	Payee	Description	Approval Type	Total Issued	Ordinary Course	Non-Ordinary Course
ABC Infusion Therapy	All	Alexian Brothers Medical Center	Distribution effected November 27, 2002	(2)	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ -
	All	Coram Healthcare Corporation	Distribution effected November 27, 2002	(2)	50,000	50,000	-
Wisconsin I.V. - Fox Valley	All	Ministry Home Health	Distribution effected November 27, 2002	(2)	25,000	25,000	-
	All	Wisconsin I.V. L.L.C.	Distribution effected November 27, 2002	(2)	25,000	25,000	-
SSM Infusion Services, L.L.C.	All	SSM Diversified Services Hospital	Distribution effected November 27, 2002	(2)	25,000	25,000	-
	All	Coram Healthcare Corporation	Distribution effected November 27, 2002	(2)	25,000	25,000	-
		Total Equity Distributions			$ 200,000	$ 200,000	$ -

Notes:
(1) Expenditure pre-approved by Chapter 11 Trustee. If not referenced, none for the reporting period.
(2) Expenditure pre-approval not required because of its exemption pursuant to the Expenditure Approval Authority Policy submitted to the Bankruptcy Court by the Trustee (approved by the Bankruptcy Court on July 24, 2002). If not referenced, none for the reporting period.
(3) Expenditure exempt from pre-approval because it is less than $50,000. If not referenced, none for the reporting period.

Report Presentation Comments:
- Wisconsin I.V. - Fox Valley is 50%-owned by each of Wisconsin I.V. L.L.C. and Ministry Home Care, Inc.
  In turn, Wisconsin I.V. LLC is 50%-owned by each of Curaflex Health Services, Inc. and Ministry Home Care, Inc.
- When scheduled, expenditures denominated in foreign currency (Canadian dollars) are translated using the applicable foreign exchange rate

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Attachment 7